

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

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The *Macao Independent*, says that on Saturday last, Mr. Adolfo Estreito, the engineer commissioned by the Government to make an inspection for the improvement of the port, arrived at Macao. Mr. Loureiro was received at the steamer's wharf by His Excellency the Governor and many others. On the Sunday night following H.E. the Governor summoned a meeting of several military and civil functionaries at Government House for the purpose of introducing Mr. Loureiro, who, our contemporary understands, will shortly commence his important work. It is to be hoped the Government will not pigeon-hole the report when it is concluded and sent in.

As an instance of the change that may sometimes be made in the meaning of a sentence or clause by the alteration or addition of a single letter we quote as follows from the *London Mail* of the 17th Aug.:—"The mouth of the Hui river, the *Tenpa* believes, was occupied by the French to-day. The Annamites left Saigon on Monday and must, yesterday, have reached Tournai, while Admiral Courbet had about the same distance to traverse from Haiphong." This reads as if a hostile force had left the French Colony of Saigon and would shortly be in collision with Admiral Courbet's force. The key to the enigma is to be found in the fact that the word "Annamites" should have been *Annamite*, the name of the transport which conveyed the French troops which were engaged in taking the forts at Haé, from Saigon.

We hear that three of the passengers by the M. S. S. *Amazone*, which arrived here on Thursday night, were the victims of a most audacious robbery on the 13th inst. immediately before the vessel left Singapore. Three gold watches and chains attached, belonging respectively to Messrs. Rio, Cross, and a Chinese gentleman who had been for some years residing in France, were stolen from their cabins. The value of the three watches, chains and trinkets attached is estimated fully \$600. Mr. Cross' watch alone having been recently made to order at a cost of \$25. Suspensions appear to have fallen upon a first-class passenger who left the steamer at Saigon, and the police of that Colony, as well as those of Hongkong, Singapore, Shanghai and Yokohama have been furnished with particulars of the property stolen. The three victims of the theft have each offered a reward of francs 250 for the recovery of their property.

A PARAGRAPH in a home paper, received by the last mail, reads as follows:—"A melancholy accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Richard Rowett (formerly of Rangoon), a well-known and much-respected resident, has occurred at Palermo. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman was trimming some trees in his garden, when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated head foremost into the yard behind his house, a distance of nearly thirty feet. In falling he struck against some projection, which inflicted a frightful wound on the head, and when picked up he was quite unconscious. Although Palermo has a population of 1,000 persons, there is no resident medical man, and a messenger had to be sent to Looe, a distance of four miles. Mr. R. T. Thomas was speedily in attendance, but he pronounced the case quite hopeless, and death ensued within half an hour of his arrival."

We understand the deceased gentleman alluded to above is not the Hon. Richard Rowett, well known to old residents here as a member of the Legislative Council, and as head partner in Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. The gentleman who has met with this fatal accident is the father of the Mr. Richard Rowett who resided in Hongkong. Palermo is a village in Cornwall.

We have been favoured by the popular Hongkong Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club with a brief sketch of how the ensuing season is to be opened. Weather permitting, the ground will be opened on the 29th inst., and the first match—the time honoured Eleven v. Twenty—will take place on the 5th and 6th proximo. On the latter day it is hoped that Mr. Alfing will secure an excellent group of all the players, by the aid of his newly acquired instantaneous apparatus of the photographic art. The Shanghai Cricket Club are anxious to play the Hongkong Cricket Club at Shanghai about the end of October and any member desirous of going North to take part in the match should send his name to the Hon. Sec. not later than 10th Oct. The Foochow Cricket Club are also desirous of playing a match against the Hongkong Cricket Club at Foochow, about 10th December, and members willing to go up to Foochow are also invited to send in their names to the Hon. Sec. by 1st December.

A very pleasant evening was spent by those who went to the Temperance Hall last night to hear the Bohemian Company in their Instrumental and Vocal Concert. The programme offered contained some high class music as well as some popular selections and the instrumentalism was decidedly superior to that often provided by many more ambitious companies at the City Hall Theatre. The conductor, Herr Poeschell, is evidently a master of the violin, and was well supported last night by his younger brother and four ladies on the same instrument, and by other performers on the violin, cello, and flute. The vocalists of the company are Misses Bertha and Josephine the former of whom sung, with much spirit, two solos in addition to a response to a well merited ovation. A duet rendered by the two tenors was also much applauded. A selection of English airs by the whole strength of the Company, however, was evidently the most popular item in the programme, being most vociferously applauded and encored. A short interval occurred between the performance of each piece, and the regulations for the audience were of a more free and easy nature than is usual in Hongkong. Another good programme has been prepared for this evening, containing several choice selections and songs and we can safely recommend those who have not yet heard the "Ladies' Band" to pay a visit to the Temperance Hall this evening.

The dissatisfaction of the Viceroy with the Hongkong native press is referred to in the *Chinese Mail*, and doubted. The suggestion that the editors would be severely dealt with in China, is not admitted as a fair argument to be used in connection with a European Government which allows freedom of the press. All opinions must be freely represented, and the editors are not responsible for the use that may be made of their free utterances. The different estimates of the Shamen losses, by the American and English Consuls and others are given and the opinions of the press on the conduct of Consuls translated into Chinese.

The *Wai-wei-yat-po* is very contemptuous on the indemnity question. The losses cannot be even a quarter of a million. It is the old way of the Europeans to seek indemnity, but they have no right to it in this case. The trouble began with them, and was promptly put down by the Chinese authorities. What more would they have? If they object to the want of discrimination on the part of the mob, let foreigners of each nationality wear in future a different garb for the convenience of the roughs, that they may choose the objects of their violence. Till then, if the innocent suffer with the guilty, let them not think of demanding indemnity from China. A European suggests, adds our native contemporary, that if these roughs could be induced to wear for distinction a large sized necktie made of wood, perhaps they would not involve so many innocent people in trouble.

The *Tsun-yan-yat-po* is printing a long and interesting memorial from Mr. Ballard, of Russell & Co.'s, Shanghai, to Li Hung-chang on the diseases of silk-worms, in which the discoveries and remedies of Pasteur are described. The *Leipen*, from Hongkong, arrived at Shanghai on the 15th inst., here on Saturday. On the voyage up one of her engineers, Mr. J. McLaughlin, died of cholera. It is reported in Shanghai that the Cantonese employed at Canton who lost their property during the late riot, have had to resign their posts in order that they may be able to obtain compensation for their losses. Four guard-books for the Yangtze have been launched at Shanghai from the yards of foreign firms. They are to be armed with seven gun Armstrong guns; four of these will be made at the Kiangnan Arsenal, and eight are ordered from home.

A conscientious tradesman! Where! you immediately ask. I was walking down a street not a thousand miles from St. Martin-in-the-Fields when I came upon a shop with the shutters up, and upon them aloft this strange inscription—"Notice—This shop is closed to-day, there being no coon fish in the market." There is honesty with a vengeance! Fancy the state of things which might happen did others follow this good man's example.—*Life*.

HERM. J. Luehrs, LL.D., the new Consul-General in China for Germany, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday the 15th inst., by the *Nagoya Maru*. He was Consul for the North German Confederation, and later, Consul of the German Empire, at Smyrna from 1873 to 1878; from the latter date to 1880 he was Consul General of Germany at Lima, and from 1880 to 1883 he was employed at the Foreign Office, Berlin.

According to the very interesting account of the origin of the recent military revolt in Spain published in the *Times*, Spain has been suffering, like Egypt, from the disappointed ambition of discontented officers. As there were 22,000 officers in the army more than were wanted when Alphonso came to the throne, many were cashiered and hardly any were promoted. The recent movement was little more than an attempt on the part of retired officers to regain possession of their commissions, with the aid of others in the army who were pressing for promotion. If it had succeeded they were all to gain two wings, and the struggle of promotion was to be removed. Republican aspirations and an anxiety to redress popular grievances were nothing more than pretexts; the real object of the conspirators was to feather their nests at the expense of the Treasury.

The Galle correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer*, under date 30th August, writes:—"Referring to your editorial respecting the retreat and return of the sea, I may mention that the first recession occurred at 1.30 p.m. The exact time was noted by Mr. J. F. Loreuz of the Land Registrar's office, who was attracted to the wharf by hearing cries and seeing a number of people rush to the spot. When he got to the jetty, the water had receded as far as the crane landing stage, and within a few minutes the sea returned to its usual level. The phenomenon was repeated at intervals till 4 p.m., so that your correspondent had evidently witnessed the recession that occurred at 4.30. It is said that the wreck of the *Malabar* was also visible, after being submerged twenty-three years. This vessel came to grief in Galle harbour in May, 1860, during a heavy squall in the S.W. monsoon. Lord Elgin and his secretary, Mr. Lawrence Ord, the French plenipotentiary, and the London *Times* special correspondent, were all on board at the time as the vessel was about to start on her voyage to China."

The a. s. *Hwei Yuen* fell in with a typhoon on her voyage up to Shanghai from Hongkong. Her report states:—"Left Hongkong at 6.15 p.m., on the 9th inst.; put back and anchored in Deep Bay at 7 p.m., blowing a moderate gale from the N.E., with very high sea, barometer falling, blowing a fresh gale with violent squalls and thick drizzling rain throughout the 10th; at 2 a.m. on the 11th wind veered to S.E. in a violent squall, and at 3 a.m. to S.W., blowing with typhoon force and thick weather; at 6 a.m. wind moderating, got under way and proceeded as far as North Nine Pin; put back again to Deep Bay, wind blowing with typhoon force from the S.W. At 11 a.m. got under way and proceeded in a moderate gale, thick weather, and drizzling rain. Chong Point to Chapel Island squally weather with thunder and lightning; to Turnabout light variable winds and fine, thence to port fresh and strong N.E. winds and showery. Arrived at Shanghai on the 16th."

After many vicissitudes, the Manchester Ship Canal Bill has been thrown out by the Committee of the House of Lords. In vain, therefore, have been the successive suspensions of standing orders by which almost every stage this ill-starred bill has been lifted over otherwise insuperable obstacles. Without in any way expressing an opinion on the merits of the proposal to bring sea cargoes without breaking bulk to the heart of Manchester, the Lord's Committee may justify its action on the ground that the bill as it stood was admittedly incomplete and incomplete until supplemented by another bill containing which Parliament has no information. The promoters of the ship canal were in the position of gunsmiths applying for permission to make the barrel of a gun without explaining how they proposed to make either the stock or the lock. In other words, they asked permission to make a deep sea ship canal to Manchester without saying how they proposed to communicate with the sea. They promised information on that point next year, but the Lords' Committee has practically decided that, such being the case, it would be better to hold over the subject till it can be considered as a whole.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

"ENGLISH, as she is spoke" by the Indians, seems to be almost as curious as the English "clean of gallicisms" "dedicated," in the famous little book, "at studious portuguese and brazilian youth." The boys of an Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., have lately started a school paper, called the *Morning Star*, from which the last number of the New York *Graphic* gives some extracts. A column or more of the paper consists of gallicisms, and it is a pity which, at any rate, gives a vivid idea of their occupations. "We have clean the corn," writes one boy, "about forty bushes in the three hours, and I have been work hard and make sweat of my face." "After I done noon work," says another, "I came in home to get my gun, and after I get done roll I get the horses to harrow that same field what I had been working at. Do you think that is good bit done for to-day?" In one of the letters there is a curious instance of the extended use of the verb "to build," to which an Irish correspondent recently objected in our column as such a word as overdoing a good thing, and in trying to make the representation of "Iolanthe" better than the other good performances the Company have given here, we are disposed to think that they attempted too much. The scenery was splendid, and redeemed greatly by the credit of Mr. C. J. Barber, who produced a most pretty and novel from the resources of the Lyceum Stage, and a very fair representation of the Palace Yard at Westminster. The introduction of the electric light, too, was a decided improvement, and the sturdiness of the lamp that burned without a single flicker on the stage through the scenes that have never been particularly getting to these anxious to establish that this new mode of lighting has been a failure in Shanghai. The costumes were from the original designs, as could be seen by the portraits of the actors who impersonated the different characters when Iolanthe was first played in London, which were hanging in the theatre, and they were very pretty and effective, but in other respects the place was marred with one marked exception, the made-up of the Peers, which was disappointing.

There seems to be an evil star over the despatch vessels selected to relieve the *Vigilant*. The *Lively*, which was to take her place, was wrecked off the Hen and Chickens rocks near Stormway, because the pilot, out of compassion to Lord Napier's sufferings from sea sickness, tried to get into smooth water too soon. The *Salamis* then put on the list, and was sent to be overhauled. We now learn that instructions have been received at Sheerness from the Admiralty directing the repair of the *Salamis*, 2 guns, 1,000-horse power, to be suspended, the officials being of opinion that she is unfit for further service. The *Salamis* was formerly attached to the Channel Squadron, and was paid out of commission at Sheerness in January last, her crew turning over to Her Majesty's ship *Lively*, which was recently wrecked on the Hen and Chickens rocks off Stormway. The *Salamis* was then placed in the 4th Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, but a vessel being required to proceed to China, to relieve the *Vigilant*, the authorities of Sheerness Dockyard were ordered to take the *Salamis* in hand, and repair her with all available speed, provision being made for the work in the estimates of the current year. The *Salamis* was "opened out" in the usual way, when her hull was found to be so completely rotten out as to necessitate the construction of new ones. The examination of the hull by the shipwright department was not more successful, the principal timbers being decayed. Under these circumstances, the estimates showed that it would cost nearly as much to repair the *Salamis* as to build a new vessel of a more improved type, the Admiralty

surveyors have condemned the *Salamis* as unfit for further service. The *Salamis* still remains in dock awaiting instructions from the Admiralty as to her disposal. The *Salamis* has had about 20 years' service, and was employed as despatch vessel during the Egyptian campaign in conveying the principal officers of the British army from Brindisi to Alexandria.

An interesting ceremony took place last Thursday, at the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, the occasion being the opening of the "Preston Memorial Chapel." Old Canton residents will remember the Rev. C. E. Preston as a successful Missionary and the best speaker of Cantonese in his day. His friends still cherish the memory of his genial nature and his life of unrelenting toil, which was cut short by his untimely death in 1877. It is to the memory of this truly good man that this Memorial Chapel is erected. The old chapel was built in 1837 under the superintendence of Mr. Preston, who conducted services there up to the time of his death. Beginning with a membership of only nine, the Hospital Church now numbers upwards of 300. The old chapel with only 200 sittings has been found too small to accommodate so large a congregation. Fortunately a donation of \$1,500 had been given by Dr. S. Wells Williams, one of the founders of the Hospital, and now the Senior Vice-President of the Society, to erect some building in memory of Mr. Preston in such form as the Committee thought fit. It was finally decided to apply the money to the enlargement of the chapel premises. A plan was proposed that the meeting room should be on the upper floor, and the ground floor divided into five rooms, viz.: a reception room, operating room, dispensing room, a private room, and a lecture room. By this plan better accommodation has been provided for the medical department. This plan has been admirably carried out at the low figure of \$1,500. This sum is met by the donation of Dr. Williams, \$2,000 from the Medical Missionary Society, \$300 from the Presbyterian Missionary Society and \$500 from the Hospital native church of which the Rev. B. C. Henry is the pastor. He is to be congratulated on having one of the most promising churches, and the largest and handsomest chapel in the Province. The building seats 600 comfortably and extra seats would give easy accommodation for a hundred more. The great burden of the work has fallen upon Dr. J. G. Kerr, the surgeon in charge, who has managed amidst his multifarious duties to carry it to a successful issue. Much of the attractiveness of the building is due to the interest of Miss Noyes, and the plans and specifications free of charge are due to the generosity of Mr. Alfred of Hongkong. The Dedication Service was conducted in Chinese and English and most of the missionaries took part. The chapel was crowded with a very attentive congregation of Chinese. Most of the foreign missionaries and their families were present and amongst other foreign residents we noticed the American Consul and Vice-Consul, Messrs. Seymour and Nye.

Revisiting the performance of *Iolanthe* by the Loftus Troupe in Shanghai, the *Courier* says:—"The Performance of 'Iolanthe,' or the Peers and the Peri' attracted an overflowing audience to the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday evening. There was not an unoccupied seat in any part of the house, and scores had to be content with standing room. The crowded house proves that the Company stands high in the estimation of the public, and the frequent marks of approbation which their efforts to please elicited on Saturday evening were most deservedly merited. But there is such a word as overdoing a good thing, and in trying to make the representation of 'Iolanthe' better than the other good performances the Company have given here, we are disposed to think that they attempted too much. The scenery was splendid, and redeemed greatly by the credit of Mr. C. J. Barber, who produced a most pretty and novel from the resources of the Lyceum Stage, and a very fair representation of the Palace Yard at Westminster. The introduction of the electric light, too, was a decided improvement, and the sturdiness of the lamp that burned without a single flicker on the stage through the scenes that have never been particularly getting to these anxious to establish that this new mode of lighting has been a failure in Shanghai. The costumes were from the original designs, as could be seen by the portraits of the actors who impersonated the different characters when Iolanthe was first played in London, which were hanging in the theatre, and they were very pretty and effective, but in other respects the place was marred with one marked exception, the made-up of the Peers, which was disappointing."

The weather has been very much unsatisfactory of late; cloudy, cold days are the rule. The rains have had been most unreasonable and unsatisfactory of late; dry, bracing weather, with plenty of sunshine, being required to gather in the crops. As a result of the weather and of the vast tracts of land under water, the prices of cereals have lately risen greatly. The outlook is certainly not encouraging. This weather and the inundations, coupled with the bank failures, the low rate of silver and the necessity for large cash in all transactions, must seriously affect all classes. The Methodist Mission Annual Conference has been brought to a close by Mr. Macmillan and party leave Peking to-day. Mr. Scarborough, of Hankow, perforce, have been up here on a visit and are also leaving. The first meeting of the season of the Peking Missionary Association was held last night at the Methodist Mission, when Dr. B. C. Henry presided. The meeting was most successful. Most of our residents have now returned from the hills to the city, driven in by the cold weather. Mr. Malleson is here, and is preparing to undertake the journey to Europe via Siberia.

The Chinese are credited with cannibalism, according to a writer in the *China Mail*, quoted in your columns; and his statement is apparently endorsed by your high authority and is likely to find credence in the West, and in some future work on the subject he is likely to be quoted as a reliable authority. I very much doubt the whole thing. That cannibalism has been brought to a body of men, various portions of the human body are used for food, I have never heard of. I have never heard of the heart and liver being eaten and considered delicacies. It is reported that the Annamese Ambassador at Peking and the Corean King's father, in exile at Peking, are both dead; there seems no good reason for doubting the report.—*N. G. A. News*.

Canton.
(From our own Correspondent.)
Canton, Sept. 21st.
An interesting ceremony took place last Thursday, at the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, the occasion being the opening of the "Preston Memorial Chapel." Old Canton residents will remember the Rev. C. E. Preston as a successful Missionary and the best speaker of Cantonese in his day. His friends still cherish the memory of his genial nature and his life of unrelenting toil, which was cut short by his untimely death in 1877. It is to the memory of this truly good man that this Memorial Chapel is erected. The old chapel was built in 1837 under the superintendence of Mr. Preston, who conducted services there up to the time of his death. Beginning with a membership of only nine, the Hospital Church now numbers upwards of 300. The old chapel with only 200 sittings has been found too small to accommodate so large a congregation. Fortunately a donation of \$1,500 had been given by Dr. S. Wells Williams, one of the founders of the Hospital, and now the Senior Vice-President of the Society, to erect some building in memory of Mr. Preston in such form as the Committee thought fit. It was finally decided to apply the money to the enlargement of the chapel premises. A plan was proposed that the meeting room should be on the upper floor, and the ground floor divided into five rooms, viz.: a reception room, operating room, dispensing room, a private room, and a lecture room. By this plan better accommodation has been provided for the medical department. This plan has been admirably carried out at the low figure of \$1,500. This sum is met by the donation of Dr. Williams, \$2,000 from the Medical Missionary Society, \$300 from the Presbyterian Missionary Society and \$500 from the Hospital native church of which the Rev. B. C. Henry is the pastor. He is to be congratulated on having one of the most promising churches, and the largest and handsomest chapel in the Province. The building seats 600 comfortably and extra seats would give easy accommodation for a hundred more. The great burden of the work has fallen upon Dr. J. G. Kerr, the surgeon in charge, who has managed amidst his multifarious duties to carry it to a successful issue. Much of the attractiveness of the building is due to the interest of Miss Noyes, and the plans and specifications free of charge are due to the generosity of Mr. Alfred of Hongkong. The Dedication Service was conducted in Chinese and English and most of the missionaries took part. The chapel was crowded with a very attentive congregation of Chinese. Most of the foreign missionaries and their families were present and amongst other foreign residents we noticed the American Consul and Vice-Consul, Messrs. Seymour and Nye.

Peking.
Sept. 11th.
The weather has been very much unsatisfactory of late; cloudy, cold days are the rule. The rains have had been most unreasonable and unsatisfactory of late; dry, bracing weather, with plenty of sunshine, being required to gather in the crops. As a result of the weather and of the vast tracts of land under water, the prices of cereals have lately risen greatly. The outlook is certainly not encouraging. This weather and the inundations, coupled with the bank failures, the low rate of silver and the necessity for large cash in all transactions, must seriously affect all classes. The Methodist Mission Annual Conference has been brought to a close by Mr. Macmillan and party leave Peking to-day. Mr. Scarborough, of Hankow, perforce, have been up here on a visit and are also leaving. The first meeting of the season of the Peking Missionary Association was held last night at the Methodist Mission, when Dr. B. C. Henry presided. The meeting was most successful. Most of our residents have now returned from the hills to the city, driven in by the cold weather. Mr. Malleson is here, and is preparing to undertake the journey to Europe via Siberia.

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI AUTUMN MEETING 1883.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 1st, 2nd and 3rd November.
Stewards: J. M. Ringer, Esq., St. Michaelson, Esq., W. Patterson, Esq., A. Myburgh, Esq., A. McLeod, Esq., W. Howie, Esq., F. D. Hiron, Esq.
FIRST DAY.
Thursday, 1st November, 1883.
1.—THE MAJAO PLATE.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £10. 5—Half a Mile.
2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £10 each, with £150 added. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Second pony to save his Stakes.—One Mile.
3.—THE MAYDAY STAKES.—Value, £100. Second pony, £50; Last pony to pay Third pony's entrance. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £10. Three Quarters of a Mile.
4.—THE OLDS CUT.—Value, £150, added to a Sweepstakes of £15 each. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—Two Miles.
5.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before the Meeting. Weight, 11st. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile.
6.—THE PAGODA CUP.—Value, £150. Second pony, £50. For China Ponies, being good side Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile and a Half.
7.—THE RACING STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £10 each. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lb. One Mile and a Quarter.
8.—THE HACK STAKES.—Value, £100. For China Ponies (without the restriction to height specified in By-Law No. 13) not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race. Weight, 10st 12lb. Entrance, £15. 5—Once Round.

SECOND DAY.
Friday, 2nd November, 1883.
1.—THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Malao Plate, 10 lb. extra. Entrance, £15. 5—Half a Mile.
2.—THE SHANGHAI ST. LUCAS.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £100 added. First pony to receive 10 per cent; second pony to receive 15 per cent; third pony to receive 10 per cent. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to the 1st January, 1883. Weight, 10st 7lb. Winner of one race, 5lb. extra; two or more races, 10lb. extra. One Mile and Three-Quarters.
3.—THE WEXLER CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Winner in 1883, 7lb. extra. Weight, 12st. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile.
4.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—A forced entry of £5 for all ponies entered at this meeting except those in the Hack Stakes. First pony to receive 75 per cent; second pony, 10 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale.—Once Round.
5.—THE LAMA MIA STAKES.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one Race, 7lb. extra; of two or more Races, 12lb. extra. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile.
6.—THE MONGOL CUP.—Value, £150. For China Ponies, being good side Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race of more than a Mile, 7lb. extra; penalties accumulative. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile and a Half.
7.—THE ACTUAL CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.
8.—THE STYCK STAKES.—Value, £100, added to a Sweepstakes of £15 each. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of this Meeting of Race of One mile and a half or over, 7lb. extra; two such Races, 10lb. extra.—One Mile and a Half.

THIRD DAY.
Saturday, 3rd November, 1883.
1.—THE GRAND STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £100 added. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of this Meeting of Race of one mile and a half or over, 7lb. extra; two or more such races, 12lb. extra.—One Mile and a Half.
2.—THE PLAYWAY PLATE.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 5—Seven Furlongs.
3.—THE COMPOSITION CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of this Meeting of Race of one mile and a half or over, 7lb. extra; two or more such races, 12lb. extra. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile and Three-Quarters.
4.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £100 added. For China Ponies that have run and not won a Race.—First pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.
5.—THE CHAU SHAN-KIUK CUP.—Value, £100. Presented by the Employees of the C. M. S. Co., of Shanghai. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to date of entry at each Meeting. To be won at two consecutive Meetings by Ponies, the bona fide property of the same owners. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £10. 10; to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive the Entrance fee.—One Mile.
6.—THE COMPOSITION CUP.—Value, £100. For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 5—Once Round.
7.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—A forced entry for Winners; optional for the Winner of the Hack Stakes or the Consolation Cup, and all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting not exceeding 14 hands in height. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 10; Winner of two Races, 7lb. extra; of more than two Races, 10lb. extra.—One Mile and a Quarter.

THE HISTORY OF A MOSQUITO.
If the mosquito were a very rare insect, found only in some far off country, we should look upon it as one of the most curious of living creatures, and its history would be that of an animal which lives two such very different lives, one in the water and the other in the air. We speak of the mosquito as if there were but one, while really there are over thirty different kinds, all, however, having similar habits, so that a description of one answers for all. The female mosquito lives in the water. She forms a little tent, gluing the eggs together side by side, until she has from 250 to 300 thus fastened together. The boat or raft is oval in shape, highest at the ends, and floats away merrily for a few days. The eggs then hatch, and the young mosquito enters the water, where the early part of its life is to be passed. You can find the young insects in their larval stage, in pools of fresh water, or even in a tub of rain-water which has been standing uncovered for a few days. They are called wigglers, on account of the droll way in which they jerk about through the water. They feed upon very minute creatures, and also upon decaying vegetable matter. Near the tail the wigglers has a tube through which it breathes. If you approach the pool or tub very quietly, you can see them in great numbers, heads downward, with their breathing tube above the surface. If you make the least disturbance they will scamper down into deep water. After waiting about for two weeks, and changing their skins several times, the larva becomes a pupa. You know that most insects in the pupa state do not move, but take a sleep of greater or less length. Not so the lively little wigglers. In its pupa state it becomes a big-headed creature which does not eat. It moves about actively, but not with the same wriggling motion it now has a pair of paddles at its tail end, which cause it to tumble and roll over in the water. In this state these tumblers move head foremost, and when they go to the surface to breathe, the head is uppermost, and they take in air through tubes near the head. In five or ten days the pupa winds its life in the water, and becomes a winged insect. The pupa comes to the surface, and the skin cracks open on the back, allowing first its head and chest to come forth, and finally the legs, wings, and the rest. This is a most trying moment in the life of the insect. If a slight puff of wind should arise before the wings are dry it will surely drown; only a small proportion of the whole number succeed in safely leaving the pupa case, the greater share become food for the fishes. If the wings once get fairly dry, then the insect can sail away, hatching its tiny wings of gladness.

How does it sing? Perhaps when you heard its note at night you did not stop to consider. It is a point that has puzzled many naturalists, and it is not certainly known how the note is produced, but probably the rapid motion of the wings and the vibration of the muscles of the chest are both concerned in it. The most interesting part about the insect—the "business part," as some one has called it—is its stinging, or sucking. This is not a simple sharp-pointed tube, but consists of six parts, which lie together in a sheath, and are used as one. How sharp these must be to go through our skin so easily! After the puncture is made it is as easy as a needle to draw up the blood. The insect which visits us is the female. We rarely see the male mosquito.

It is said that history repeats itself. In this respect a man at the telephone resembles history. "Hanna, is done when it is brown?" he asked, as the tone began to smoke. "Proverbs, looking at his watch." "As we have a few minutes, I shall be glad to answer any question that anyone may wish to ask." Student: "What time is it, please?"

The defendant in a case of assault and battery, when asked what he said to the plaintiff, replied: "I said, 'G. O. home.' 'How did you say it?' asked the lawyer. 'With the toe of my boot,' was the answer.

REMEMBER that a raw egg will clear your throat of fish-bones. Put one in a little hot wine, add some sugar, and the fish-bones will slip down all the easier. P.S.—You can take the egg, wine, and sugar, anyhow. They're good as a preventive, and you don't know what moment you may get a fish-bone in your throat. A CONTEMPORARY has been asked: "Can a man belong to a brass band and be a Christian?" It replies: "We see no impediment in the way, but if he is a member of a brass band, and is given to practising on his cornet or trombone at home, it is an impossibility for the man living next door to be a Christian."

PROGRAMME OF THE SHANGHAI AUTUMN MEETING 1883.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 1st, 2nd and 3rd November.
Stewards: J. M. Ringer, Esq., St. Michaelson, Esq., W. Patterson, Esq., A. Myburgh, Esq., A. McLeod, Esq., W. Howie, Esq., F. D. Hiron, Esq.
FIRST DAY.
Thursday, 1st November, 1883.
1.—THE MAJAO PLATE.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £10. 5—Half a Mile.
2.—THE CRITERION STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £10 each, with £150 added. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Second pony to save his Stakes.—One Mile.
3.—THE MAYDAY STAKES.—Value, £100. Second pony, £50; Last pony to pay Third pony's entrance. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £10. Three Quarters of a Mile.
4.—THE OLDS CUT.—Value, £150, added to a Sweepstakes of £15 each. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—Two Miles.
5.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies that have never won a Race.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before the Meeting. Weight, 11st. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile.
6.—THE PAGODA CUP.—Value, £150. Second pony, £50. For China Ponies, being good side Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile and a Half.
7.—THE RACING STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £10 each. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lb. One Mile and a Quarter.
8.—THE HACK STAKES.—Value, £100. For China Ponies (without the restriction to height specified in By-Law No. 13) not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race. Weight, 10st 12lb. Entrance, £15. 5—Once Round.

SECOND DAY.
Friday, 2nd November, 1883.
1.—THE NORTHERN CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Malao Plate, 10 lb. extra. Entrance, £15. 5—Half a Mile.
2.—THE SHANGHAI ST. LUCAS.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £100 added. First pony to receive 10 per cent; second pony to receive 15 per cent; third pony to receive 10 per cent. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to the 1st January, 1883. Weight, 10st 7lb. Winner of one race, 5lb. extra; two or more races, 10lb. extra. One Mile and Three-Quarters.
3.—THE WEXLER CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Winner in 1883, 7lb. extra. Weight, 12st. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile.
4.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES.—A forced entry of £5 for all ponies entered at this meeting except those in the Hack Stakes. First pony to receive 75 per cent; second pony, 10 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale.—Once Round.
5.—THE LAMA MIA STAKES.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one Race, 7lb. extra; of two or more Races, 12lb. extra. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile.
6.—THE MONGOL CUP.—Value, £150. For China Ponies, being good side Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of a Race of more than a Mile, 7lb. extra; penalties accumulative. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile and a Half.
7.—THE ACTUAL CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15.—Three-Quarters of a Mile.
8.—THE STYCK STAKES.—Value, £100, added to a Sweepstakes of £15 each. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of this Meeting of Race of One mile and a half or over, 7lb. extra; two such Races, 10lb. extra.—One Mile and a Half.

THIRD DAY.
Saturday, 3rd November, 1883.
1.—THE GRAND STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £100 added. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of this Meeting of Race of one mile and a half or over, 7lb. extra; two or more such races, 12lb. extra.—One Mile and a Half.
2.—THE PLAYWAY PLATE.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 5—Seven Furlongs.
3.—THE COMPOSITION CUP.—Value, £100. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of this Meeting of Race of one mile and a half or over, 7lb. extra; two or more such races, 12lb. extra. Entrance, £15. 5—One Mile and Three-Quarters.
4.—THE MANCHU STAKES.—A Sweepstakes of £15 each, with £100 added. For China Ponies that have run and not won a Race.—First pony to receive 70 per cent; second pony, 20 per cent; third pony, 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale.—One Mile and a Quarter.
5.—THE CHAU SHAN-KIUK CUP.—Value, £100. Presented by the Employees of the C. M. S. Co., of Shanghai. For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to date of entry at each Meeting. To be won at two consecutive Meetings by Ponies, the bona fide property of the same owners. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £10. 10; to be paid to the Winner until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony will receive the Entrance fee.—One Mile.
6.—THE COMPOSITION CUP.—Value, £100. For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 5—Once Round.
7.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—A forced entry for Winners; optional for the Winner of the Hack Stakes or the Consolation Cup, and all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting not exceeding 14 hands in height. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15. 10; Winner of two Races, 7lb. extra; of more than two Races, 10lb. extra.—One Mile and a Quarter.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
Table showing the mean temperature, the amount of rain, the direction and force of the wind, the state of the sky, the height of the barometer, the direction and force of the current, the direction and

